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EXAMINER

DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT

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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/759,681	LEVINE, JONATHAN D.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CHAD DICKERSON	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 February 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/16/2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 3-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection. However, the references of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are still applied to the claims listed below in the rejection. The references of Book In Time 1.2, Buis '469, Volkoff '240 and Gimenez '542 In the remarks made by the Applicant on 2/3/2010, the Applicant posed that the combination does not perform the newly added claim features. The Examiner has added the above references to perform some of the features of the claims.

Regarding Claim 1, the Examiner has added the references of Book In Time 1.2 and Gimenez '542. The Kato system is still believed to disclose the system of obtaining and generating books in Common Normal Format (CNF) that may comprise a PDF, SVG, and JDF¹. Since SVG is comprised of XML, the claim amendment of a similar solution-independent format encased within an XML framework is disclosed. The different print attributes of a print job or book is composed within the JDF format². The generation of a book from book files in order to accommodate solution independence without conversion from an equipment dependent format is performed by the Kato system.

The Applicant referred to the equipment dependent format in the Arguments on page 11 as equipment specific formatting. The Applicant asserted that the Kato

¹ See Kato '236 at ¶ [0057] and [0120].

reference converts information from an equipment specific format (ESF) to an independent format when processing an electronic book based on the book not being complete at a certain time in the process. However, according to Applicant's specification, an ESF can be submitted for production to a printer, stored or both without any further conversion. Based on this description, the incomplete aspect of the book file cannot be submitted for printing without any further conversion and therefore, it does not fit within the description of an ESF. In addition, the completeness of the book deals with adding a structure to the book in order for the file to reflect paper-medium book with a book, chapter and page layered structure³. With the book being completed by adding a three-layer structure to document files, the Examiner believes this does perform the feature of generating a book file without being converted from an equipment dependent format.

The Kato reference is believed to disclose the feature of producing a book on an as-needed basis since the user can actuate the program and perform printing when the need arises to output the book files. Also, the Kato system performs the feature of imposition and insertion of sheets in a book since the rearrangement of pages and chapters along with the insertion of different sheets occurs within the editing process. The editing of the book file through the different print attributes such as N-Up printing and certain chapter settings are imposed in JDF through XML⁴. These editing operations are able to be viewed on a screen as shown in figure 17 in Kato. With these editing operations occurring before the data arrives at the press or printing device, these

² Id.

editing instructions are interpreted as being accessible throughout a prepress pipeline. However, the Sangroniz reference discloses the use of an editing instruction that is set accessible throughout an XML prepress pipeline since it uses the JDF standard and XML commands to perform the editing of a document in the prepress aspect of the invention through a JDF system with an XML schema⁵. Moreover, the editing of the document in the prepress process can be previewed in order to verify the results of the editing. Lastly, reference of Book In Time 1.2 is used to disclose all of the features related to just-in-time processing.

In the Arguments, the Applicant asserted on page 12 that “*Applicant would like to further note that it is well known in the art that CNF, e.g. SVG, can directly communicate with the printer in a ‘printer driver’ role, avoiding equipment specific dependency*”. The Examiner considers this as an admission on record that the feature of having an XML based language that is solution independent drive the printer directly without being converted into a PDL for producing a print job. Instead of asserting official notice based on this statement, the Examiner has decided to provide evidence of the Applicant’s statement by applying a reference to perform the feature of claim 20. In the reference of Buis ‘469, the reference discloses an apparatus that provides XML to be printed directly using a formatting template without the need for conversion into a PDL⁶.

Moreover, the reference of Kato ‘236 discloses having a document in an intermediate format of SVG or PDF along with printing attributes described in JDF. It is

³ Id. at ¶ [0057]-[0064].

⁴ Id. at ¶ [0086]-[0100].

⁵ See Sangroniz ‘466 at ¶ [0008] and [0009].

⁶ See Buis ‘469 at ¶ [0018]-[0030].

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well known in the art that the Adobe developed Portable Document Format (PDF) or SVG are page description languages. In the Kato '236 system, the book data is converted into SVG or PDF and converted again into a PDL complying with a device⁷. However, since the printers comply with some PDL, it could be possible that a printer complies with the PDF or some XML based page description language like SVG that describes a file. Does the system forgo conversion since a printer driver already complies with this PDL? With the combination of the Buis '469 reference, the system discloses an invention where the data to be printed in its initial format is the same format that the printer is able to render without any conversion into another PDL such as Postscript. This presents the feature to Kato that is not specifically mentioned in the primary reference.

Lastly, the Volkoff '240 reference is used to disclose a plurality of features such as send information regarding documents to a user within a JDF job ticketing system⁸. The Volkoff '240 reference also discloses including security measures within the JDF job ticket. With this reference combined with the other applied references, the Examiner believes that all of the claim features are performed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

⁷ See Kato '236 at ¶ [0121] and [0172].

⁸ See Volkoff '240 at ¶ [0097] and [0137].

3. Claims 1, 3-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Nowhere in Applicant's specification is it mentioned that the SVG format is used as an input format for documents or used downstream in a workflow to be used as a format for input data. Therefore, the Examiner considers these limitations as new matter. The Examiner requests specific citations that support the added claim limitations. Since these limitations are specifically in claims 1, 20 and 21, these claims are rejected while the rest of the claims are rejected based on their dependency.

In reference to claim 1, SVG is not disclosed in Applicant's specification in order to reasonably convey to one of ordinary skill that the Applicant had possession of this claim feature. Applicant also does not disclose generating a book as prescribed by a just-in-time production schema and the mere mention of the invention being used with just-in-time inventory practices does not support book generation as prescribed by a just-in-time production schema. The Examiner interprets the specification as simply creating a system to get rid of wasteful book producing practices. Is this the JIT production schema the Applicant is referring to? What inventory does the specification state as being limited or eliminated? The Book In Time 1.2 reference introduces the production model of the book-in-time system and this system mentions several steps and methods that go beyond Applicant's specification. The small reference mentioned

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does not detail how the Book-In-Time method works with the current invention besides eliminating the need for re-mastering books.

Lastly, the feature of "irrespective of project completion level" is not seen to be disclosed anywhere within the specification. This is interpreted as the editing of the book file can occur regardless of whether the data is in the press, prepress or post press process. However, nothing in the specification supports this notion. When the Examiner communicated with Attorney Ortiz on May 4, 2010, the Attorney gave an explanation for several of the Amendments introduced in the 2/3/2010 response. The Explanation for the above claim limitation was that the file could be edited during several of the sub-processes and that paragraph [0027] supported the new claim amendment. However, when reading the specification, the Examiner only observed that the image data is edited during the prepress process. The Examiner considers this Amendment as not being supported by the specification.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In viewing claim 31, the Examiner does not know exactly what the Applicant is trying to claim. The claim language appears to have two sentences and amended features that reflect other claims. The Examiner is going to consider the last sentence as the limitation the Applicant is seeking to claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 2, 9-14, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236 (US Pub No 2003/0103236) in view of Sangroniz (US Pub No 2005/0050466), Gimenez '542 (US Pub 2005/0122542) and Book In Time 1.2 (Xerox Digital Books: Solution Component Overview Book In Time 1.2 Software, 2001).

Re claim 1: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand method for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction systems, said method comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining and generating digital book files representing at least one of a plurality of books in Common Normal Format (CNF), wherein the CNF comprises at least one of portable document format (PDF), job definition format (JDF), scalable vector graphics (SVG) format, and similar solution-independent format encased within an Extensible Markup Language (XML) framework (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book. The

content of the book files are obtained from a computer memory in an intermediate format that includes print attributes in JDF. The files can be obtained and generated in SVG, JDF and PDF from the computer and sent to a memory in a server, in a despooler in the computer or to a network printing device; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0121]),

b) fashioning said book files to reflect attributes imposed by said JDF (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each page and the SVG is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is considered as an intermediate file format data. Several files can be combined together, or pre-processed, into a complete book file, which would be considered as a mastered book. With different pages and chapters able to be added to a already existing book and the pages are represented by PDF or SVG combined with attributes in JDF or DEVMODE, the feature of having book files converted, or processed, into a complete book and embodied in a language independent from the reproduction system performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0077]-[0100] and [0120]);

c) storing said digital book files within a repository (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which is in accord with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that

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contains all the contents related to the book to be produced. Shown in figure 19, the document management server (12010) is also used to store a book file that has been created and edited by the bookbinding application (1040). The book files have been converted into an intermediate file format by the electronic original writer (1020) before transferred from the bookbinding application to the document management server (12010); see figs. 19 and 21; paragraphs [0105]-[0113]);

d) generating said at least one book from said book files utilizing hardware and software to shape said framework in order to accommodate solution-independence said book file formatting, directly, without conversion from an equipment dependent format through a bookbinding process (i.e. the system generates a book from book files utilizing the hardware and software in a computer to ensure that the book files are complete and are organized in order to generate a book in SVG or PDF format. Since completion of the book only requires structuring the book in three layers and not for having the book become a printable book, stored, or both, the reference of Kato discloses the above feature without conversion from an equipment specific format through the bookbinding process; ¶ [0057]-[0065]); and

e) reproducing said book within said just-in-time schema or as-needed basis (i.e. in the system, the user is able to produce a book on an as-needed basis; see ¶ [0101]-[0104]);

f) editing said book through imposition of pages and insertion of the at least one CNF book within the XML framework (i.e. in the system, the editing of a book that is SVG format or in a XML schema is performed. The Kato device is able to insert

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different sheets within the book file; see ¶ [0086]-[0100]), wherein said editing being viewable on a viewing device and facilitated by having an editing instruction set encoded in JDF within said XML framework (i.e. figure 17 shows a screen that allows a user to view the editing operations that have occurred to the book files. The print attributes that are able to edit a document are also encoded in the JDF portion of the book file in order to control the print attributes of a job; see ¶ [0086]-[0100] and [0120]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach d) generating said at least one book as prescribed by a just-in-time production schema, eliminating inventory overhead, insertion of advertising, g) said editing instruction set accessible throughout an XML prepress pipeline shaped by said XML framework.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses g) said editing instruction set accessible throughout an XML prepress pipeline shaped by said XML framework (i.e. the Sangroniz reference introduces the feature of having a job ticket comply with the JDF specification. The job ticket is then given to a central print orchestrator that gives a job to a sub-processor that may perform pre-print processing, which is analogous to prepress processing that is directed by the attributes imposed by the JDF file. The system allows for an editing instruction to be accessible through the prepress process that operates within the XML schema. With the different stages of the prepress, press and post-press process, the editing instructions set in a job composed of the JDF format are able to be executed through the processing pipeline; paragraphs [0008]-[0011]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of g) said editing instruction set accessible throughout an XML prepress pipeline shaped by said XML framework, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

However, the combination of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 fails to specifically teach insertion of advertising.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gimenez '542. Gimenez '542 discloses insertion of advertising (i.e. like the system of Kato and Sangroniz, the Gimenez '542 reference is used to print documents within an XML schema (e.g. through PPML), and inserting documents within other documents (same field of endeavor). However, Gimenez '542 discloses inserting advertisements associated with different customers within the PPML templates. The insertion of different documents is within the JDF ticket composed within JDF format; see ¶ [0003] and [0024]).

Therefore, in view of Gimenez '542, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of insertion of advertising, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466 and Gimenez '542, in order to produce advertisements with the insertion into a template document (as stated in Gimenez '542 ¶ [0003]).

However, the combination Kato '236, Sangroniz '466 and Gimenez '542 fails to specifically teach d) generating said at least one book as prescribed by a just-in-time production schema, eliminating inventory overhead.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Book In Time 1.2. Book In Time 1.2 discloses d) generating said at least one book as prescribed by a just-in-time production schema, eliminating inventory overhead (i.e. like the Kato and the Sangroniz '466 references, the Book In time specification discloses printing books and other files using different composed files (same field of endeavor). However, the Book In Time Specification discloses generating books prescribed in a just-in-time production schema. The specification reveals the book-in-time manner in producing books and the method that saves on storage space through the elimination of storing multiple unwanted mastered books; see pages 1 and 2).

Therefore, in view of Book In Time 1.2, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of d) generating said at least one book as prescribed by a just-in-time production schema, eliminating inventory overhead, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542, and Book In Time 1.2, in order to facilitate and automate the manufacture of books (as stated in Book In Time 1.2 page 1).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

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Kato '236 discloses to teach the method in claim 1, wherein step d) comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information from JDF (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information within JDF comprises printing information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information within JDF comprises binding information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that

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will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, further comprises the step of:

via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block and the book block creates a bitmap from the SVG book files information with print attributes in JDF; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor within the XML framework.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor within the XML framework (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Sangroniz '466 involves printing information that is related to a brochure that can be considered as a small booklet. The system involves interpreting a document through a RIP and outputting this document. Since the RIP is performed in the JDF system, the RIP operates in a XML framework; ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor within the XML framework, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to

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have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0008]).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, further comprises the step of:

via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor within the XML framework.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor within the XML framework (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Sangroniz '466 involves printing information that is related to a brochure that can be considered as a small booklet. The system involves interpreting a document through a RIP and outputting this document. Since the RIP is performed in the JDF system, the RIP operates in a XML framework; ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor within the XML framework, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0008]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 13, further comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein the method of claim 1 further discloses said at least one book, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach book production information within JDF comprises viewing capabilities.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466.

Sangroniz '466 discloses book production information within JDF comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system of Sangroniz '466, the process involves the linking of the pre-press, press and post-press processes through the JDF job ticket. In the job ticket, the proofing, or previewing of a job is listed within the JDF job ticket. The process of proofing a job is an example of listing information related to the system's capability of proofing, or viewing, a job in order to verify certain features performed for job output; see ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of book production information within JDF comprises viewing capabilities, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format that contain information that a job can be proof in a sub-process (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0008]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein the method of claim 1 further discloses said at least one book, said book production information within JDF comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, the printing attribute information encoded in JDF lists the manner that the printing system is able to print a print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0087]-[0100]).

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Warmus '149 (USP 6332149).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 1, wherein said at least one book is originally in the form of a hard copy, and further comprises the steps of:

scanning the components of said at least one book; and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said at least one book is originally in the form of a hard copy, and further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said at least one book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ll. 8-30); and

converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of

scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ll. 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said at least one book is originally in the form of a hard copy, and further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said at least one book; and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ll. 8-10).

9. Claims 4-8, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Clark '215 (US Pub No 2002/0152215).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information within JDF (i.e. the system of Kato '236 discloses the editing of chapter and page names within the book structure. The names or titles of these chapters and pages represent book identification information and since this information is represented in the JDF format, the invention discloses having book identification information within JDF; see ¶ [0087]-[0103] and [0120]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach disclose the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information within JDF (i.e. the system of Kato '236 discloses the editing of chapter and page names within the book structure. The names or titles of these chapters and pages

represent book identification information and since this information is represented in the JDF format, the invention discloses having book identification information within JDF; see ¶ [0087]-[0103] and [0120]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. in the system, book identification information includes an author; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information within JDF (i.e. the system of Kato '236 discloses the editing of chapter and page names within the book structure. The names or titles of these chapters and pages represent book identification information and since this information is represented in the JDF format, the invention discloses having book identification information within JDF; see ¶ [0087]-[0103] and [0120]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on

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eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information within JDF (i.e. the system of Kato '236 discloses the editing of chapter and page names within the book structure. The names or titles of these chapters and pages represent book identification information and since this information is represented in the JDF format, the invention discloses having book identification information within JDF; see ¶ [0087]-[0103] and [0120]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher,

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publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information within JDF (i.e. the system of Kato '236 discloses the editing of chapter and page names within the book structure. The names or titles of these chapters and pages represent book identification information and since this information is represented in the JDF format, the invention discloses having book identification information within JDF; see ¶ [0087]-[0103] and [0120]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs

[0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 further discloses, the step of: providing access to said at least one book via an electronic link to a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses the step of: providing access to said at least one book via an electronic link to a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent

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to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an providing access to said at least one book via an electronic link to a data network in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein the method of claim 1 further comprises, the step of: delivering said at least one book to a predefined destination.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein the method of claim 1 further comprises, the step of: delivering said at least one book to a predefined destination (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination

(e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the method of claim 1 further comprises, the step of: delivering said at least one book to a predefined destination in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

10. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sangroniz '466, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 (US Pub 2003/0058469) and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Volkoff '240 (US Pub 2002/0184240).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Gimenez '542 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein the method of claim 1 further discloses said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

However, the combination of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 fails to specifically teach book production information within JDF comprises security information.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Volkoff '240. Volkoff '240 discloses book production information within JDF comprises security information (i.e. the system of Volkoff '240 is similar to Kato '236 since both system use XML schema with the JDF for a job ticket to produce a job (same field of endeavor). However, the system of Volkoff '240 discloses having security information in relation to the access of a job listed within a job ticket that is composed of JDF; ¶ [0069]-[0076]).

Therefore, in view of Volkoff '240, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of book production information within JDF comprises security information, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, in order to have more security measures added to a job to limit access to the contents (as stated in Volkoff '240 ¶ [0005]).

11. Claims 20, 28-33, 35 and 36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236 (US Pub No 2003/0103236) in view of Sangroniz (US Pub No 2005/0050466), Buis '469 (US Pub 2003/0058469) and Book In Time 1.2 (Xerox Digital Books: Solution Component Overview Book In Time 1.2 Software, 2001).

Re claim 20: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand system for creating and reproducing at least one of a plurality of books by heterogeneous reproduction workflows, said system comprising:

at least one of a scanner, memory and data network for obtaining book contents for a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0113]);

a book file generator to generate a digital book file to distribute a digital representation of said at least one book, transmittable in the form of a Common Normal Format (CNF), wherein said CNF comprises of at least one of a portable document format (PDF), job definition format (JDF), scalable vector graphics (SVG) format, and similar solution-independent formats within an Extensible Markup Language (XML) framework, wherein all viewing of said at least one book files is accomplished directly from said XML framework free from restraints of equipment-dependent formatting (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book. The content of the book files are obtained from a computer memory in an intermediate format that includes print attributes in JDF. The files can be obtained and generated in SVG, JDF and PDF from the computer and sent

to a memory in a server, in a despooler in the computer or to a network printing device; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0121]);

a book file memory of said at least one book file of said at least one book within a repository ~~adapted~~ to store the CNF file representing said at least one book targeted for reproduction (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which is in accord with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced. Shown in figure 19, the document management server (12010) is also used to store a book file that has been created and edited by the bookbinding application (1040). The book files have been converted into an intermediate file format by the electronic original writer (1020) before transferred from the bookbinding application to the document management server (12010); see figs. 19 and 21; paragraphs [0105]-[0113]); and

reproduction hardware and software that can reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book, from said book file generator (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL such as SVG) in

order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of outputting intermediate files includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach wherein all printing and viewing of said at least one book files is accomplished directly from said XML framework and reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book, from said book file generator, directly, without any said book file format conversion.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses wherein all printing and viewing of said at least one book files is accomplished directly from said XML framework (i.e. the system of Sangroniz is similar to the system of Kato in the manner in which both systems involve a client device sending printing information to an apparatus to be printed (same field of endeavor). However, in Sangroniz, the print facility that receives job ticket information, the job ticket is described in a JDF format. This same job ticket is received from a client through a network, or from a storage device. The job ticket can be edited and proofed while in the JDF format, while it also can be printed; see paragraphs [0008]-[0011]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein all printing and viewing of said at least one book files is accomplished directly from said XML framework, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets

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submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

However, the combination of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 fails to specifically teach reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book, from said book file generator, directly, without any said book file format conversion.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Buis '469. Buis '469 discloses reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book, from said book file generator, directly, without any said book file format conversion (i.e. like the system of Kato '236, Buis '469 discloses having a document comprised of an XML schema submitted for printing (same field of endeavor). However, Buis '469 discloses the feature of forgoing the additional step of converting data in XML into a separate PDL such as Postscript. The system prints the XML directly. The Kato system contains the feature of involving an Xml based document (e.g. SVG) in the printing process and sending this information to a printer through a driver that is able to render the instructions into a certain PDL. Since SVG or some XML based description language can be the print instructions the output device can interpret, the printer could be rendering a language that already complies with its architecture, thus abstaining from conversion. However, this is not mentioned in Kato and the Buis reference discloses such a feature; see ¶ [0018]-[0042]).

Therefore, in view of Buis '469, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book, from said book file generator, directly,

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without any said book file format conversion, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, in order to print XML data directly (as stated in Buis '469 ¶ [0019]).

However, the combination Kato '236, Sangroniz '466 and Buis '469 fails to specifically teach reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book as prescribed by an efficient just-in-time production schema.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Book In Time 1.2. Book In Time 1.2 discloses reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book as prescribed by an efficient just-in-time production schema (i.e. like the Kato and the Sangroniz '466 references, the Book In time specification discloses printing books and other files using different composed files (same field of endeavor). However, the Book In Time Specification discloses generating books prescribed in a just-in-time production schema. The specification reveals the book-in-time manner in producing books and the method that saves on storage space through the elimination of storing multiple unwanted mastered books; see pages 1 and 2).

Therefore, in view of Book In Time 1.2, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of reproduce a solution-independent book file of said at least one book as prescribed by an efficient just-in-time production schema, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469, and Book In Time 1.2, in order to facilitate and automate the manufacture of books (as stated in Book In Time 1.2 page 1).

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Re claim 28: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said solution-independent XML framework comprises:

a book production information generator ~~adapted~~ to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said at least one book production information comprises printing equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 30: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

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Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said at least one book production information comprises binding equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 21, wherein said ~~equipment-specific format converter~~ XML framework comprises:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the at least one book (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Sangroniz '466 involves printing information that is related to a brochure that can be considered as a small booklet. The system involves interpreting a document through a RIP and outputting this document. Since the RIP is performed in the JDF system, the RIP operates in a XML framework; ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image

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Processor, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0008]).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, ~~wherein step d)~~ further comprises ~~the step of:~~

a Processor ~~adapted~~ to create a bitmap of a book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Sangroniz '466 involves printing information that is related to a brochure that can be considered as a small booklet. The system involves interpreting a document through a RIP and outputting this document. Since the RIP is performed in the JDF system, the RIP operates in a XML framework; ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted

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to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0008]).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein linked to said solution-independent XML framework comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 35: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for said at least one book file, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying

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capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach book production information within JDF comprises viewing capabilities.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses book production information within JDF comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system of Sangroniz '466, the process involves the linking of the pre-press, press and post-press processes through the JDF job ticket. In the job ticket, the proofing, or previewing of a job is listed within the JDF job ticket. The process of proofing a job is an example of listing information related to the system's capability of proofing, or viewing, a job in order to verify certain features performed for job output; see ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of book production information within JDF comprises viewing capabilities, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format that contain information that a job can be proof in a sub-process (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0008]).

Re claim 36: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

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Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein for said at least one book file, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, the printing attribute information encoded in JDF lists the manner that the printing system is able to print a print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0087]-[0100]).

12. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sangroniz '466, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claim 20, and further in view of Gimenez '542.

Re claim 21: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 '462 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein the digital representation of said book is formed in at least one of the PDF, SVG and JDF format within the XML framework, (i.e. the system of Kato discloses that files can be represented in either PDF and SVG with print attributes in JDF. The documents can be represented in this format before the documents are distributed to a printing device; see ¶ [0057]-[0059] and [0117]-[0120]), and wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with content disposition within the XML framework (i.e. in the system, once the electronic writer acquires the information from the application upstream in the processing pipeline, the book files can be developed into the SVG format in order to be further processed by the bookbinding application or other applications for further processing the document information. The editing of the image data in terms of

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imposition of pages and chapters can occur within the system; see ¶ [0057]-[0062] and [0086]-[0100]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with content disposition within the XML framework irrespective of the project completion level.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466.

Sangroniz '466 discloses wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with content disposition within the XML framework irrespective of the project completion level (i.e. the Sangroniz '466 reference uses a solution-independent file that can be edited during the press and pre-press periods of the JDF workflow. While the system may be proofed in the pre-press process, the job can be checked in the press process in order to verify that the job is edited in the manner desired. At this point, the user may be able to edit the document in order to reflect the modifications needed; see ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with content disposition within the XML framework irrespective of the project completion level, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

However, the combination of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 fails to specifically teach wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with advertising within the XML framework.

However, the combination of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 fails to specifically teach wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with advertising within the XML framework.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gimenez '542. Gimenez '542 discloses wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with advertising within the XML framework (i.e. like the system of Kato and Sangroniz, the Gimenez '542 reference is used to print documents within an XML schema (e.g. through PPML), and inserting documents within other documents (same field of endeavor). However, Gimenez '542 discloses inserting advertisements associated with different customers within the PPML templates. The insertion of different documents is within the JDF ticket composed within JDF format; see ¶ [0003] and [0024]).

Therefore, in view of Gimenez '542, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein said at least one solution-independent book file can be edited with advertising within the XML framework, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466 and Gimenez '542, in order to produce advertisements with the insertion into a template document (as stated in Gimenez '542 ¶ [0003]).

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13. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claim 20 above, and further in view of Warmus '149 (USP 6332149).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said at least one book is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said at least one book is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said at least one book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ll. 8-30); and

a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-

static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ll. 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a book scanner ~~adapted~~ to scan the components of said at least one book; and a scanned component converter ~~adapted~~ to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ll. 8-10).

14. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sangroniz '466, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claim 20, and further in view of Volkoff '240.

Re claim 34: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for said at least one book file, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

However, the combination of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 fails to specifically teach book production information within JDF comprises security information.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Volkoff '240. Volkoff '240 discloses book production information within JDF comprises security information (i.e. the system of Volkoff '240 is similar to Kato '236 since both system use XML schema with the JDF for a job ticket to produce a job (same field of endeavor). However, the system of Volkoff '240 discloses having security information in relation to the access of a job listed within a job ticket that is composed of JDF; ¶ [0069]-[0076]).

Therefore, in view of Volkoff '240, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of book production information within JDF comprises security information, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466, in order to have more security measures added to a job to limit access to the contents (as stated in Volkoff '240 ¶ [0005]).

15. Claims 23-27 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Clark '215 (US Pub No 2002/0152215).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 21, wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 24: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 21, wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book author.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the

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reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach discloses the system in claim 21, wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a

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publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 21, wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher,

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publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 21, wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said at least one book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach wherein said reproduction workflows.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses wherein said reproduction workflows (i.e. the reference of Sangroniz '466 discloses reproduction workflows in order to process a job through different processes; see ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said reproduction workflows, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

However, the combination of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 fails to teach the system in claim 20 comprises: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said at least one book.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses for electronic books: an electronic link ~~adapted~~ to provide access to said at least one book (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an electronic link ~~adapted~~ to provide access to said at least one book in order to enable a consumer “print-on-demand” hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

16. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Clark '215 (US Pub No 2002/0152215) and Volkoff '240.

Re claim 38: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466, Buis '469 and Book In Time 1.2 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach wherein said reproduction workflows.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466.

Sangroniz '466 discloses wherein said reproduction workflows (i.e. the reference of Sangroniz '466 discloses reproduction workflows in order to process a job through different processes; see ¶ [0008] and [0009]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said reproduction workflows, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to have job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said reproduction workflows comprises: an electronic link adapted to deliver said at least one book to a predefined destination over a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said at least one book using CNF files to a predefined destination over a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link

delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

However, the combination of Kato '236, Sangroniz '466 and Clark '215 fails to specifically teach an electronic link to deliver said at least one book via an XML pipeline using CNF files.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Volkoff '240. Volkoff '240 discloses an electronic link to deliver said at least one book via an XML pipeline using CNF files (i.e. the invention of Volkoff discloses delivering job tickets and documents to different people requesting the content over a network. The content can be converted into an XML format and this information can be sent to a client once the client is sent a link to different documents to view; see ¶ [0097] and [0137]).

Therefore, in view of Volkoff '240, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an electronic link to deliver said at least one book via an XML pipeline using CNF files, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, as modified by the features of Sangroniz '466 and Clark '215, in order to transmit files to a client in XML (as stated in Clark '215 ¶ [0097]).

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
18. Gimenez (US Pub 2003/0182475) discloses a digital rights management printing system that provides the use of book identification information used within a JDF job ticket.
19. Suzuki (USP 5923013) discloses print control system and method for controlling the system in page by page basis.
20. Holmstead (USP 7265866) discloses a cache memory system and method. This system obtains JDF files from memory for printing.
21. Jackson (USP 7064848) discloses a system and method for converting print jobs stored in printshop job description language files into printshop workflow. This invention uses jobs in JDF to be printed in the workflow of the printshop.
22. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./
/Chad Dickerson/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625